

# American Observer

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In Two Sections

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Section I

JANUARY 9, 1939

## Program of National Defense Is Debated

Congress to Review Armament Needs of U. S. in Light of Changed Conditions

### LINKED TO FOREIGN POLICY

Expansion of Land, Sea, and Air Forces of Nation Will Depend Upon Basic Objectives

The armament fever is rising in the United States. Never before in time of peace has the nation seemed so ready to embark upon such a huge program of preparedness, if we except a brief period in 1916 immediately before we entered the World War. A recent poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion shows 90 per cent of the people calling for an increase in the air forces, 82 per cent favoring an increase of the army, and 84 per cent expressing the view that we should have a larger navy. This poll does not indicate how far the public thinks we should go in increasing our armaments, but Congress will undoubtedly be called upon to adopt an armament program of hitherto unequalled proportions.

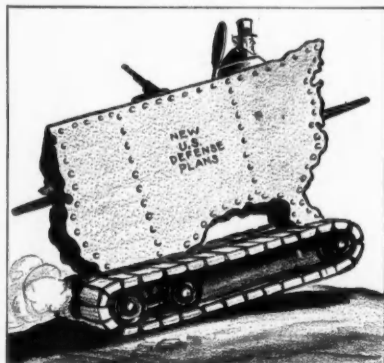
#### Broad Significance

What does all this mean? Are we becoming hysterical? Are our nerves breaking under the strain of wars and rumors of war throughout the world? Or, on the other hand, are we merely coming out of a period of smugness and lethargy so that we recognize grim but inescapable facts, which call upon us to prepare for a public emergency?

As we undertake to pass judgment on the program of preparedness which is being pushed by the Roosevelt administration and which has the support of so many people, Democrats and Republicans, militarists and former pacifists alike, we may well take account of certain facts which are quite generally recognized. Among the facts are the following:

1. The country is in no immediate danger of attack. There is no probability whatever that the Japanese navy or air force will swoop down upon the western coast without warning or provocation. The fleet which we now have in the Pacific could prevent such a thing if the Japanese were inclined to embark upon such a venture, which they are not. Neither is there any probability that Germany or Italy, or both combined, will, within the near future, attack our eastern seaboard. These countries are very busy in Europe. They will not leave themselves unprotected at home while they concentrate their navies and air forces

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THE PEACEFUL MAN ADOPTS AN ARMORED MODEL  
BISHOP IN ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES



PURSUIT PLANES IN FIGHTING FORMATION

## Volunteer Leadership

By WALTER E. MYER

This editorial is not written for poor or average students. Many of our editorials are. I am not one who believes that a person to be worth noticing must be highly intellectual. I have said repeatedly in these columns that an individual who is average or even somewhat below the average in intelligence may succeed fairly well in many vocations provided he is pleasing in personality, friendly, cooperative, honest, and reliable. Accordingly, I respect the student who is not distinctly intellectual and who finds his schoolwork somewhat difficult. He may be superior in many respects to some of the intellectuals, may make more of his life, and be a more useful member of society.

But while the poor and average students deserve respect and consideration if they make full use of their talents, it remains true that young men and women endowed by nature with unusual powers of brain are the nation's most precious assets. Upon them we must depend for leadership. That is why I am writing this editorial; why I am addressing it to those of you who have reason to be confident of your intellectual ability; who feel within yourselves the stirrings of latent power; who hear the voice of ambition; who want to do more than ordinary things for yourselves, your friends, your community, your country, your fellow men. You can rise above the mass and can lead if you will, but you cannot be forced into leadership. Your instructors can make it unpleasant for you if you do not come up to the standards set for average students, but they cannot do much more than that. They cannot compel you to do distinctive work. Excellence cannot be conscripted. It must be a volunteer affair.

I am suggesting, then, that you volunteer for excellence in school and for leadership in community and country. As a first step, I suggest that you associate yourself with others of like minds and possibilities. Form a club composed of members who are interested in public affairs and who have proved their interest and competence by doing good work in history, civics, economics, or social problems classes. Once you have formed this club, you may divide into committees, each committee specializing in the study of some outstanding community, national, or international problem. After a while each member will know more about some particular problem than almost anyone in the community or city, and all will have the benefit of discussions covering a broad field. If you are interested in this project, consult your social studies instructor about organization. After the list of prospective members is complete, write to the Civic Education Service, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. We are preparing a pamphlet on the organization and conduct of such clubs, and it will be supplied without charge to students or teachers who are interested.

## U.S. Weighs Results of Lima Conference

Twenty-one Nations Unanimously Declare for Solidarity in This Hemisphere

### FASCIST PLANS ARE BALKED

But Opposition of Hostile Groups Not Without Effect Upon Conference at Lima

On December 27 the gavel fell for the last time upon the Eighth Pan American conference, which was held in the picturesque Peruvian capital, Lima. The representatives of the 21 American republics gathered their papers together, checked out of their hotels, and joined in the great exodus by land, sea, and air. Representatives of the world press, of European nations, and of private interests joined less conspicuously with the departing crowds. The international spotlight, which had been focused upon Lima with such intensity for three weeks, shifted to other parts.

#### Conflicting Opinions

Hardly had Secretary Hull and the American delegation boarded their ship for the return voyage than the press the world over began to weigh the results of the Lima conference. Their verdicts varied from the view that the conference resulted in a sweeping victory for President Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy to the opposite opinion prominently featured in the German press which dubbed the conference "U. S. Failure Number One." Many took the middle ground and suggested that no one won or lost anything at Lima, but that the whole thing was unimportant and indecisive. There are still others who, having weighed all the possibilities, believe that only the future can tell whether the Eighth Pan American conference represents loss or gain to peace in this hemisphere. But for us to weigh the results of Lima simply by examining the formal resolutions would not be enough. We must go back and examine first the aims with which various nations sent their representatives to Lima.

In the first place it should be remembered that the conference was not called to accomplish anything specific. It met like our Congress meets in a regular session, because the five-year time limit had rolled by since the 1933 conference in Montevideo. The 21 republics met to consider problems that had arisen during the five-year interval and, if there were any, to decide what should be done about them. Each nation had its own idea as to what those problems were and each had its own method of solution. These problems were generally known before the

(Continued on page 3)



"OH, SAMMEE--THEY ARE LOVELY!"  
MANNING IN HARTFORD COURANT

## Facts About Magazines

### II. Current History

*Current History* is a magazine which summarizes the news each month. It presents a running story of events at home and abroad, and explains and interprets important American problems as well as conditions and problems in foreign countries. Each issue begins with a section called, "A Month's History in the Making." Here, in brief space, may be found a breezy, informative account of the big events and developments of the month at home and abroad.

The contributed articles cover a wide range, as may be indicated by noting the ones which appear in the January 1939 issue. There is a descriptive article on the



M. E. TRACY, EDITOR OF CURRENT HISTORY

Hull trade treaties. The purpose, method, and effect of the treaties are analyzed fairly and ably. There is an article by a well-known authority on labor problems on the conflict between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). Another discusses the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Among the foreign articles, there is one which gives the background of French foreign policy; another which presents vivid pictures of Jewish persecution in

and to important governmental documents.

These articles give dependable information on a wide variety of problems. In the main the authors explain rather than argue. *Current History* is not a journal of opinion. It is likely not to point out the vital issues. It does not emphasize issues or differences of opinion as such. Rather it gives a broad factual background upon which one may build opinions.

*Current History* was established during the World War by the New York Times. While under the management of the Times, it was a scholarly journal divided into departments, each presided over by an editor, usually a college professor. Each department head was responsible for an analysis of monthly developments in some section of the world. About two years ago the magazine was sold by the New York Times to M. E. Tracy, an experienced newspaper man. Since then it has become more popular. The system of departments, each presided over by an authority in the field, has been scrapped, and there is now, in addition to the editorial story of the week, a series of contributed articles.

#### Citizenship Aim

Mr. Tracy, who is a social philosopher as well as a writer and publisher, is keenly interested in the development of higher standards of citizenship. He feels deeply the need of more knowledge among the masses. He thinks people should have more information upon which to build their thinking. They should know more of the facts about the problems of today.

Last year *Current History* sponsored a radio broadcast from a New York station. The broadcast took the form of an informational test on subjects having to do with the present-day world, facts geographic, political, and economic. There were two competing teams on the air, one representing a high school and the other a college. Questions were asked the two teams. On each occasion the high school team won the contest. This indicated, according to Mr. Tracy, that high school pupils tend to go out after facts, whereas they lose sight of facts in college and concentrate on theories. He believes strongly in the importance of placing more information before the public, and he tries to do this through his magazine.

## CURRENT HISTORY



(REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF CURRENT HISTORY.)

Germany; another which tells of the progress of Communism in Great Britain. There is an article on the threat of Japan to the Philippine Islands.

Each month there are sections devoted to books; to the movies, the theater, and other cultural developments; to religion;

### The American Observer

A Weekly Review of Social Thought and Action

Published weekly throughout the year (except two issues in December and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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## With the Magazines

"Housing—A National Disgrace," by Charles Stevenson. *Atlantic Monthly*, December 1938, pp. 835-845.

Although he praises the New Deal's recognition of housing needs and says he favors federal aid for slum dwellers, this writer questions the efficiency of the present program of low-cost housing. Exposing the shocking confusion in the building and contracting fields connected with the present projects of the United States Housing Authority, Mr. Stevenson points out that low-cost housing as it now exists is not low cost at all.

"Hands Across the Equator," by William D. Patterson. *Scribners*, December 1938, pp. 34-38.

This article gives a timely analysis of the United States' planned penetration into Latin America. Beginning with the good neighbor policy, Mr. Patterson describes the threads of cultural relationship that radio, aviation, motion pictures, exchange students, and newspapers are making between the United States and her southern neighbors. This discussion is a good supplement to other articles on economic, political, and trade relationships with Latin America that have been brought out in connection with the Pan American conference.

"Too Many Automobiles," by J. George Frederick. *The Forum*, December 1938, pp. 275-279.

After reviewing the serious problems which the automobile has created, Mr. Frederick sug-

gests, among other solutions, that we should curb the high-pressure of car sales to reduce the number of automobiles, restrict the routes of trucks, enforce no-parking rules on heavily traveled streets, stop making cars of super-speed, set up stricter driving tests, deal harshly



with the drunken driver, and increase the punishment of all traffic violators.

"Conqueror's Conundrum," by George Fielding Eliot. *Current History*, December 1938, pp. 19-21.

In an excellent summary of the China-Japanese conflict, Major Eliot analyzes Japan's problem in China as one of "digestive capacity." After outlining the most important events of the 17-month-old war, he points out that the outcome of the struggle is still in doubt and that Japan has not been able to begin actual economic realization on her gigantic investment in China.

"Business Approaches the Middle Way," by Victor Weybright. *Survey Graphic*, December 1938, pp. 581-585.

This article interprets the new attitude of business leaders toward social reform as indicating a trend in the direction of recognition of human values in industry, and the acceptance of a wider social responsibility. He points out that industry has taken several progressive steps during the last year including partial acceptance of collective bargaining and the National Labor Relations Board, and a new recognition of consumer rights.



GERMAN GIRLS

Under the Nazi program all the people in the nation are required to work. These two girls in the government labor service are helping farmers during the harvest season.

## Lockhart's New Book Describes German Reaction to Nazi Regime

"Nazism is a youth movement. Its appeal is addressed to youth. It relies mainly on youth for its support," says R. H. Bruce Lockhart in his new book, "Guns or Butter" (Boston: Little Brown, \$3). Mr. Lockhart, who during the war days was a member of the British secret service, and who later became famous as the author of "British Agent," made his observations of Germany after having spent months traveling about not only in Germany but in all Europe. He is personally acquainted with men prominent in the public life of nearly every nation, and they talk to him frankly and often confidentially. In his earlier years, he lived and attended school in Germany, so he has for a long time been well acquainted with people of all classes. His new book gives the reader an insight into conditions which prevail in all the European countries. One who reads the book has the impression of being conducted on a tour of Europe by an experienced and exceptionally well-informed guide.

#### Three Types

After having spent considerable time in Berlin, Mr. Lockhart said that one noticed there three distinct types among the population:

First, there are the active Nazis as personified by the Brown Shirts and the Black Shirts. They look hard. They cultivate a tough efficiency, and not infrequently they confound efficiency with brutality.

Then there is the military, which today embraces almost the whole youth of the country. It is a healthy and not unpleasant youth, disciplined, athletic, serious in purpose, and, on the whole, good-natured. In its bearing it shows its pride of race, but not so aggressively as do the organized members of the Nazi party.

Finally, there are the over-forty civilians: the clerks, the minor officials, the tradesmen, the small people who compose the bulk of every nation. Their faces look pinched. There is a strained look in their eyes, as though the burden of supporting a nation in arms were too heavy for them. They carry their money in a purse and count every pfennig. They work because they have always worked and because today, in a totalitarian state, saving has lost its sense. They are the stragglers in a sprint in which the whole population is bound to take part and, because the race is to the young and to the strong, they seem to lag behind. Nazism is a movement of and for youth, to whom life is still a realizable expectation. To the "over-forties," who have lost their illusions, it offers neither comfort nor security. In England middle age is in the saddle. It holds the high offices; it has the money; it has the best time. In Germany it belongs already to a despised past. And this is the fundamental difference between the new Germany and the old England.

This experienced British traveler and observer reports that there is a great deal of discontent in Germany with the Nazi regime. Just how many of the German people dislike the Nazis he does not know. He says it is very hard to tell. Naturally those who are critical are afraid to speak their minds openly. There are many, however, aside from the Jews, who are heart-sick over the way things are going and who are very despondent because they think that Hitler is traveling in the direction of disastrous war.

Other Germans, while not actually in opposition, are lukewarm in their devotion to the Nazi cause. They are proud of what Hitler has done to make Germany stronger. They also appreciate the fact that practically all the people are employed, that many useful public works have been constructed, and that vice has, to a large extent, been removed from the cities. Many of these people, however, are afraid that the fanaticism of the Nazi rulers will get the country into serious trouble. Many are shocked at the excesses of the leaders and at the brutal persecutions of minorities.

"The anti-Nazis," says Lockhart, "and they are still numerous, live in constant dread of Gestapo [secret police] visitations. Although outwardly Berlin is orderly and quiet, the atmosphere is not wholly unlike that of Moscow. The secret police go everywhere. Telephones of suspects, of those whom the Nazis believe have guilty consciences, are tapped. What my anti-Nazi friends complained of most was the denunciations of innocent people and the private vendettas carried out by Gestapo agents."



# Many Schools Take Up Problem of Finances

PEOPLE who are interested in public affairs and in good government often make the mistake of devoting all their attention to national and international events, and of giving little thought to the problems which are at their very doorsteps. The national and international developments are indeed important. Frequently they are of dramatic interest. They should have the attention of good citizens in a democracy. It is clear, however, that government cannot be good in a nation unless it is good in the communities. If local government is neglected, democracy cannot succeed.

## Local Problems

It is important that students give attention to the problems of their local communities. These problems, if given careful thought, can be understood. Furthermore, the individual can exercise influence in his own community, and he will gain the most valuable practice in self-government if the practice is carried on in his own town or county.

Students have a particular interest in one of the most important of all problems of local government. That is the problem involved in the support of public education. The student owes a great deal to the school. To a large extent, it is giving him his opportunity to succeed. It is surely a duty of the student then to study the problems of the school, particularly the problem of finding the money with which to run it. A student in high school or college should know as much about the cost of the education he is receiving, and about the way the money to supply that education is collected, as any citizen in his community knows.

Much is said nowadays about the rising cost of education, especially by people who are trying to whittle down the appropriations of the schools. Those who are anxious to continue the support of education should know why it is that costs have risen. One



THE BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS IS AN EVER-PRESENT LOCAL PROBLEM.

reason is, of course, that many more people are being educated today than a generation or two ago. Fifty years ago only a very small proportion of the young people of high school age were in attendance; now about two-thirds of all the boys and girls of appropriate age are in attendance. In some states nearly all of them are going to high school. Most people are in favor of furnishing education through the high school years. They look upon this as an evidence of rising standards of living and of higher standards of civilization. But training during these years cannot be given without money.

Not only are more people going to the high schools, but the schools are giving better service. Fifty years ago the following courses were given in high school: Latin, French, German, Greek, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, and history—these and little else. Now the schools are giving attention to the needs of all classes of boys and girls. They are giving training in a great number of fields. English is taken by

nearly all students. There are courses in history and government, home economics, the commercial subjects, agriculture, hygiene and sanitation, community civics, and problems of democracy. Shops have been established for those who wish to go into mechanical work, and vocational training helps adjust young people to their later occupational life.

## School Finance

School buildings were crude affairs 50 years ago, with little else than classrooms in which classes in the few limited subjects were heard. Now most schools have auditoriums, gymnasiums, cafeterias, libraries, music rooms, woodwork shops, metal shops, home economics laboratories, and so on. These enlarged schools with their enriched offerings are helping to bring the American people to higher levels.

The problem of supporting education is, however, a serious one, and for that reason each person interested in education should study carefully the best means of collecting

the money. Each citizen, and particularly each student, should study the school budget of his own town or township or county. He should know exactly how the money is found for the support of the schools, and he should study problems of taxation so that he may make suggestions as to how the system may be improved.

Many improvements along this line may be made. In half the states of the union, 90 per cent or more of the money used to support the schools is collected by means of the general property tax. In one state, 99 per cent of all the money going to the schools comes from this source. Delaware is the only state in which most of the money for educational support comes by other means of taxation.

This is hard on the schools because a tax on property; that is, on houses and goods and land and money, bears very heavily on certain classes of property owners. Some kinds of property, like money, can be concealed and the owners of this property escape taxation, which means that the man who owns land or a house or other property which cannot be concealed pays more heavily than he should. When a man pays a general property tax, he knows it, and frequently he does not like it. There is more likely to be agitation for a reduction of the general property tax than for the reduction of most other taxes.

If the schools were supported in part by a general property tax, and in part by other taxes, such as taxes on incomes or gasoline of inheritances or sales, it would probably be easier adequately to support education.

However this may be, it is important that those who are interested in education should study the budgets of their counties or cities or school districts, that they should study the kinds of taxes that are collected, and that they should have ideas on taxation so that they might be able to recommend fair plans of taxation.

# The Results of Lima Conference Are Carefully Weighed

(Continued from page 1)

conference opened. In this case, they were chiefly the results of the German-Italian-Japanese trade and propaganda drive into South America. If a mutually agreeable solution could be arrived at, the conference could be called a success.

The United States delegation, consisting of representatives of both major political parties, headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, felt that three steps should be taken. The United States felt it was important that the American republics should unanimously declare that they stood together in the face of various threats from abroad, but in particular, threats from the fascist powers. The second objective was that of a reduction of trade barriers to ensure a free flow of commerce as a basis for

neighborly relations. The third objective was improvement or perfection of the machinery set up at a special inter-American peace conference in Buenos Aires in 1936 by which the American republics agreed to consult with one another should war threaten from within the Americas. That all republics were in substantial agreement with these aims was proved by the fact that the conference adopted all of them, with modification, without a dissenting vote.

## Argentina's Opposition

There was, of course, a certain amount of opposition and difference of opinion as to the means of attaining these objectives. Chief among the dissident powers was Argentina, at the opposite end of the hemisphere. Argentina is not the largest country in South America, but it is probably the most vigorous and influential. The Argentine government has not been hostile to the United States, but for economic reasons, found its interests somewhat at variance with those of the republic of the north. On her vast, flat pampas Argentina grows many of the things that we do. In many of her chief exports—wheat and flour, meats, hides, cotton, and so forth, she not only duplicates our own products, but offers us stiff competition in European markets. Thus the Argentines need Europe more than they need us, even though our total trade with Argentina for the year ending October 31, 1938 (\$163,431,000) was larger than with any other Latin American state. In particular, Argentina needs the markets of England, Germany, and Italy, which take much of her exports. Good relations with European powers are,

therefore, as important as good relations with the United States, and perhaps more so. Thus the Argentine delegation approached Lima determined to avoid giving offense to any of their good customers in Europe. And thus the Argentine delegation opposed a resolution favored by the United States which was aimed so directly at Nazi and fascist tactics as to give offense to Germany and Italy.

The other 19 republics ranged somewhere between Argentina and the United States. Some, like Mexico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic, hovered close to the United States. Some, such as Paraguay and Uruguay, stayed close to Argentina. Others ranged in between.

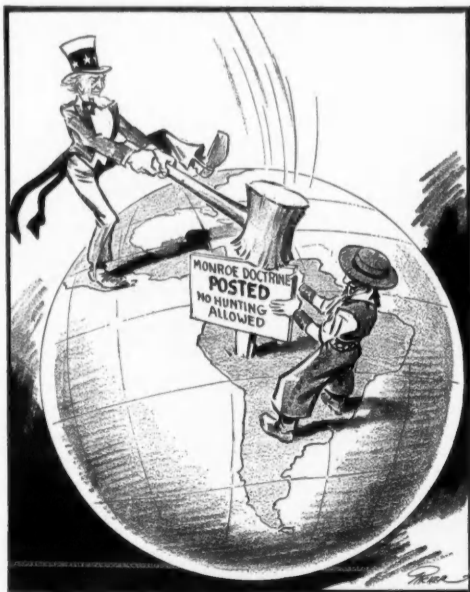
## U. S. Position at Lima

Secondary considerations involved the manner in which these aims were to be realized. Secretary Hull, gravely aware of the fact that at some previous conferences the United States had assumed a role that was domineering and anything but that of a good neighbor, hesitated to take any lead in pushing matters. He knew that Lima had been and was infested with German and Italian agents who were striving to discredit the aims of the United States by asserting that all this country was interested in was in furthering its own commercial interests, and that the good-neighbor policy was only a new phrase for "dollar diplomacy." The initiative, therefore, passed into the hands of the second most vigorous power, the Argentine Republic.

Germany, Italy, and Japan all lined up behind Argentina, although it cannot fairly be said that she welcomed such support.



LISTENING POSTS  
HERBLOCK IN SANTA ANA DAILY REGISTER



STAKING HIS CLAIM  
PACKER IN NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR

Great Britain also, for reasons of trade and security, wished to keep Argentina and other countries dependent upon her, and thus had no wish to see the conference succeed. In the face of such opposition, the surprising thing is not that the United States failed to achieve such aims as a strong anti-fascist declaration, but that there was so little actual friction with the other republics in realizing what actually was accomplished. Time and again Secretary Hull found himself supported by nearly every American republic but Argentina, and in a position to carry a resolution by 20 to one. But since his aim was complete solidarity, he preferred to compromise on a weaker declaration unanimously adopted.

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A NEW MILL BUT FEWER JOBS

The Irvin works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation near Clairton, Pa., as it began production on December 15. With slightly less than 4,000 men employed, the magnificent, electrically operated mass of machinery in the 51-acre plant can turn out 500,000 tons of hot strip steel and 100,000 tons of tinplate annually. Labor leaders charge that the modern equipment will throw 10,000 men out of work.

## DOMESTIC

### No Mr. Throttlebottom

A popular musical comedy of a few seasons ago was "Of Thee I Sing," a satire on politics and government. One of the characters was a Mr. Throttlebottom, a timid, retiring little man who was his party's candidate for vice-president of the United States. So well did Mr. Throttlebottom fit the role which most vice-presidents play in our national government that his name has become synonymous with the office itself.

But Vice-President John Nance Garner is proving that he is no Mr. Throttlebottom. His influence in Congress has been growing steadily; he is certain to play an important, if behind-the-scenes, role in the session which convened last week. Before the legislature met, senators and representatives dropped into the vice-president's office or called at his hotel suite to discuss what was to be done. Harry L. Hopkins, the new secretary of commerce,

JOHN N. GARNER

conferred with Mr. Garner for several hours. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had a long talk with him. And President Roosevelt called in the vice-president on several occasions.

The November elections added a great deal to Mr. Garner's prestige. For months he had been advocating a more conservative policy—a slower pace in the drive for reforms. The elections showed quite clearly that the voters have the same idea, for Republicans and conservative Democrats made many gains over the more liberal, New Deal Democrats.

Also, the vice-president has a tremendous personal influence among the legislators. His 30-odd years in Congress have taught him much; he is looked to for leadership by many members, both senators and representatives.

From all indications, the President and his assistants have moved closer to an agreement with Mr. Garner's views. They seem to be willing to let new reforms wait, to concentrate on improving those things which have already been put in operation. And so they are turning to the vice-president for advice and assistance. They will undoubtedly get both, for Mr. Garner, although he has disagreed with some of the things the President has done, has remained loyal to Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal as a whole.

In case the President tries to press forward too rapidly, it is likely that a sizable opposition bloc will be formed in Congress, and it is more than likely that the vice-president will be its leader.

### Aid for Spain

During the next six months, 600,000 barrels of American flour will be shipped to the starving millions of war-torn Spain, accord-

ing to a plan announced by President Roosevelt recently. Wheat is to be furnished free by the government's Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which has purchased large amounts of surplus wheat in an effort to keep the price up. The flour is to be carried to Europe without charge in ships furnished by the government's Maritime Commission.

However, it is necessary to pay for milling the wheat into flour—that and other incidental costs will require an outlay of slightly less than \$1 a barrel. To raise \$500,000 for this purpose, the President appointed a committee of nine persons, headed by George MacDonald of New York. As yet no program has been announced for raising the money, but the committee chairman says he is confident it can be obtained.

The Red Cross sponsored a similar but much smaller project several weeks ago. It furnished 60,000 barrels of flour for destitute Spaniards, but that supply will give out before the month is over.

Although the flour is to be distributed to all needy Spanish families, regardless of their sympathies in respect to the civil war, the action of our government may turn out to be a great help to the loyalists. Lack of food has been a very serious problem for them. On the other hand, General Franco has been able to get supplies without much trouble. Part of his campaign has been to keep food from the loyalist territory, hoping to starve the people into submission. American flour may do much to destroy the effectiveness of his plan.

### Invisible Glass

From two laboratories, those of the General Electric Company and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, practically the same important announcement was made recently, although the work was done independently. Glass so clear that 99.6 per cent of the light

# The Week at Home

## What the People of the World

rays striking it will go through has been produced, it was claimed—ordinary glass now in use permits only 96 per cent of the light to pass.

The new glass is coated with a very thin (four-millionths of an inch) film of chemical solution. This film affects the light rays in such a manner that there is no glare from the glass, no matter at what angle it is seen. As a matter of fact, only a faint outline around the edge makes the sheet of glass visible at all.

The discovery will not have much effect on glass used in windows and automobiles, it is thought, but it should be important in the manufacture of cameras, eye glasses, telescopes, microscopes, and such delicate instruments, where the improvement will make a great difference.

### Wages and Hours

The federal government's wage-and-hour law, setting a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and a maximum workweek of 44 hours for industrial workers, has been in operation about two and one-half months. During that time, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews said in a speech recently, industrial payrolls have increased and industrial employment has gone up.

Of course, as Mr. Andrews pointed out, that does not prove that the wage-and-hour law is responsible for these improvements. But the figures do show that the law has not caused employers to lay off workmen by the hundreds, as was prophesied by the measure's opponents. In nearly every case, Mr. Andrews asserted, the law created as many or more jobs than there were men thrown out of work because of it. Employers have been very cooperative, the administrator reported; the majority of them have done their best to comply with the law.

Evidence that the people in general approve the wage-and-hour law, after it has been put to the test, is furnished by a recent American Institute of Public Opinion poll. In answer to the question: "Are you in favor of the new wages and hours law?" 71 per cent answered "yes," and 29 per cent said "no." That is an increase in the percentage of approval over a poll taken before the law went into effect. A survey of employers resulted in a 56 to 44 vote in favor of the law.

### Training Aviators

Twenty thousand young men, college students between the ages of 18 and 25, will be given an opportunity next winter to learn to fly, with the government paying the bill. That is the plan announced recently by President Roosevelt for building up a large reserve of partially trained pilots and mechanics, to be called upon by the government in time of need. It is a part of the President's program

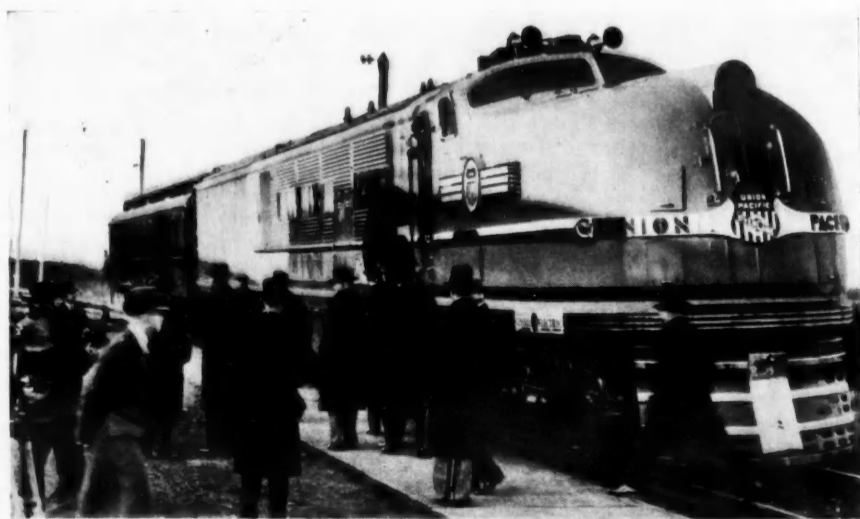
to improve the nation's various defense forces.

Each of the students will receive 50 hours of instruction—enough to teach him the fundamentals of flying, at least. The cream of this crop of 20,000 will probably be encouraged to continue their training. The National Youth Administration will have charge of the instruction, the total cost of which will be about seven million dollars. Three hundred college men will get their training this spring, as a sort of trial for next year's project.

On the whole, the President's plan has met with general approval. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not competent instructors and a sufficient number of planes can be provided, but evidently the President believes that problem can be solved. It is certain that the program will give commercial flying a tremendous boost. If 20,000 college students learn to fly, it is not likely that they will be content to stay on the ground after their period of instruction is over.

### Spotlight on Science

Newspaper readers found an unusual amount of scientific news on the front pages during the week between Christmas and New Year's. More than 20 scientific organizations, many of whose members are instructors in colleges and universities, were taking advantage

IT WILL BE A HOT SESSION  
PAGE IN LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

THE FIRST TURBINE-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE IS TESTED

This new locomotive, which was developed by engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad and the General Electric Company, may revolutionize power plants for railroad use. The total rating of 5,000 H. P. for this engine will enable the Union Pacific to handle its heaviest standard equipment over the entire run from Chicago to the west coast without changing engines or using helpers on grades. Savings in the use of fuel and water will permit runs of from 500 to 700 miles without stops.

tage of the holidays to hold conventions. So reporters wrote of atoms and molecules, of allergies and histamines, of anthropology and chemotherapy.

It is doubtful if many readers progressed beyond the first paragraphs of stories dealing with such important but extremely technical subjects. A few simple statements caught public attention. The 10 million people who cannot eat this or that, or who are bothered by breathing certain kinds of dust, may have been cheered by the prediction that a new chemical discovery may lead to a cure for them. But on the whole, most people remained ignorant of the scientific advances which were announced at such meetings as that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Anthropological Association, the American Speech Teachers, and the American Philological Association—even though they may eventually benefit from them.

### Scrap Iron

During the last four or five years, many tons of scrap iron have been collected from the dump heaps of the United States and shipped to foreign countries. There the iron is melted down and used again. In 1937 the sale of scrap iron amounted to three and three-quarters million tons. Last year not quite so much was sold, but more than two million tons of scrap left the United States.

Some people object to our selling scrap iron abroad because much of it goes into the manufacture of guns and ammunition. They point

# Home and Abroad

## Doing, Saying, and Thinking



WANTED: LOOSE-LEAF GEOGRAPHIES  
SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

China who favor yielding unconditionally to Japan.

### Peruvian Spies

Before the eighth Pan American conference at Lima, Peru, adjourned (see page 1) there were already rumors that foreign correspondents in Peru were being troubled by government censorship of their outgoing reports on the conference. These rumors have now swelled into open charges as various correspondents have reached other soil from which they can write uncensored news. One of the strongest charges yet come to light, is that of John W. White, one of three New York Times correspondents in Lima. From nearby Chile Mr. White reported that the Peruvian government

not only tried to control the newspaper correspondents, it censored and spied on the delegates and tried, at least on one occasion, to force them to follow the line of action Peru wanted followed. This intrigue reached its climax one night when secret service men were found searching the offices of the American delegation. . . . The delivery of important air mail from all American countries was delayed five or six hours while the censors examined and checked it and decided whether or not it appeared to warrant reading. . . . At previous Pan American conferences, notably at Montevideo, newspaper men worked under censorship, but this was believed to be the first time that the government, acting as host to all American republics, violated diplomatic immunity and examined many of the delegates' mail.

To these acquainted with the inner politics of the republic of Peru, this will not come as surprising news, for although an American republic in name, it would be hard to find a country more strictly fascist in effect. The parliament that was assembled to greet the delegates was pulled out of a long period of retirement, and will be shortly returned to that state. The president of Peru, Oscar Benavides, seized the presidency illegally, backed by force. All opposition parties are outlawed, and their leaders are either in exile, or in concentration camps far removed from the sunny, pleasant town of Lima. The hundreds of other opponents to rule by force in Peru, those who did not escape, or are not in prison or in concentration camps today, were executed.

### Mediterranean Politics

The blue Mediterranean Sea, so peaceful when seen from the decks of a pleasure cruiser, is the center of great activity these days as the various powers jockey for position at its two ends and in the middle. In the western end, in Spain, the insurgent winter offensive continued to press northeast toward Barcelona in the face of fierce opposition from the loyalists and from the ice and snow which cover the barren, wind-swept mountains of western Catalonia. Insurgents



EMIGRANTS

The refugee tide, which swelled to large proportions in 1938, is expected to continue unabated throughout 1939. These are emigrants from Poland, photographed in London while passing through that city on their way to Canada.

claimed to have taken 7,000 prisoners, considerable equipment, and to have captured more than 2,000 miles of territory. But as we go to press, they have not taken the two key points of the powerful loyalist defense line, Balaguer on the north, and Borjas Blancas on the south. No attempt has yet been made against the center of this line, and so far the loyalists have only been forced back toward their own line, not away from it. Therefore it is too early to say what the outcome of this engagement, probably the greatest battle in Europe since the close of the World War, may be.

Although the Mediterranean is a closed sea, in a geographic sense, by international law it is included in those watery stretches known as the "high seas," which are free to the world. While steaming slowly through the "free" Mediterranean recently, the 4,000-ton British freighter *Marianga* was attacked and blown to pieces by bombing planes from insurgent Spain. The ship was flying the British flag, and carrying a member of the famous Non-Intervention Committee. Although such an act would have brought forth stern reprisals some years ago, newspapers reported the British government "made light of the matter."

Very late one night last week, four French warships sailed southward through that sea from Toulon three hours behind schedule. One of them carried Edouard Daladier, premier of France, on his much-heralded trip through the French island of Corsica, and the French north African colony of Tunisia, in answer to Mussolini's demands that those regions be handed over to Italy. Daladier's visit was expected to show the world the solidarity existing between France and her colonies, and to show that France intended to remain a great power in the Mediterranean. In the chancelleries of Europe, however, it was regarded as significant that Daladier's cruiser was escorted by only three destroyers instead of a long line of 23 warships that were expected to darken the skies with the smoke from their funnels and put on such an impressive display of

French naval strength that Mussolini could have no doubts as to the French attitude toward his demands. Such a display, the Italians had warned, would not be conducive to friendly relations between the two nations, and the idea was subsequently dropped. In the meantime it has become generally understood that the French government is ready to make several important concessions to Italy, in spite of the vague assurances given by Foreign Minister Bonnet to the effect that France would not consider yielding "an inch of territory."

### German Purge?

Just before the year 1939 broke over Germany, the voice of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels was heard over all German broadcasting stations bidding farewell to the year 1938, which was, he said, "a magnificent year filled with victories and successes like none before it." The thousand-year dream of a greater Germany was at last a reality, he said, thanks to Adolf Hitler. "Never have our wishes for the *Fuehrer* been deeper and more heartfelt than at this hour. . . . Only his courage, his stamina, his energy, and strength of his nerves made the great wonder possible."



ACME  
PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS

While the Nazis celebrated their successful year which saw Austria and the Czech Sudetenland brought within the frontiers of the greater Germany, Nazi leaders were preparing for an even greater year in 1939. For one thing, Germany announced she would build submarines up to a tonnage equal with Britain's, as well as two new 10,000-ton cruisers of the latest type, and perhaps even more. This news was received with dismay in London where it was regarded as but one more evidence of the failure of Britain to appease Hitler at Munich. Instead of naval disarmament, which Chamberlain had promised would result, a new naval race seems now inevitable. A British admiralty staff sent to Berlin to try to negotiate some sort of understanding on the matter, returned to London on the last day of the old year with something less than success to report.

Germany itself today is alive with wild rumors concerning Nazi officials, and it is felt that a new purge may be imminent. A score of plotters have already been arrested for plotting assassination, and German sources reveal that 17 or 18 death sentences are expected. Among those thought to be slated for removal from high office is Goebbels himself, about whom many rumors have been circulating. A number of Nazis believe that the worldwide condemnation of the anti-Jewish riots was due to his poor handling of the news dissemination. One concrete suggestion that has been made is that a reorganization of the entire government is coming, under which the state governments will be abolished. Goebbels, it is said, will be given a position as mayor of the greater Berlin area.

out that Japan, Germany, and Italy are our biggest customers in the scrap-iron market. They have even suggested that the government prohibit the sale of scrap iron abroad. On the other hand, it is argued that as long as foreign countries pay for the scrap iron, the United States should not be concerned about the use to which it is put.

## FOREIGN

### Open Door Remains Closed

Since the armies of Japan first invaded Chinese territory seven years ago, many notes have been exchanged between Washington and Tokyo in regard to the gradual infringement being made upon American rights. If any generalization can be made regarding the progress of these notes, it is to the effect that they are growing steadily more blunt, and when the coating of diplomatic courtesy is stripped away, it is apparent that the relations that now exist between the United States and Japan are no joking matter. The situation is filled with serious possibilities.

On December 31, the United States delivered what was perhaps the firmest of all its statements regarding Japan's treaty violations in banging shut the "open door" to international commerce in China, and her assertion that a new order now exists in the Far East. The American note described the situation as "highly paradoxical" and bluntly concluded:

This government . . . does not admit that there is need or warrant for any one power to take upon itself to prescribe what shall be the terms and conditions of a "new order" in areas not under its sovereignty and to constitute itself the repository of authority and the agent of destiny in regard thereto.

By this note the American government has reserved all its rights in respect to China and refused to consent to any degree of infringement upon them by Japan. Those who have been following the progress of events closely, read a note of finality into this message which apparently neither asks nor expects any sort of reply.

In the meantime serious dissension seems to have broken out within the ranks of Chiang Kai-shek's government which is now confined to the western and southern part of China. As Japanese troops opened a drive in southern Shansi province, apparently aimed to strike at the Chinese communists in Shensi (the seat of the widespread guerrilla warfare in the northwest), a high Chinese government official, Wang Ching-wei, vanished from the capital. It was said he was on his way to Hong Kong to negotiate a peace with the Japanese. But he did not arrive. Chiang denied that any peace on Japan's terms was acceptable, and arrested some 200 of Wang's followers in a sudden move to silence those in



LONDON STUDENTS MOCK TERRITORIAL DEMANDS

Students of University College, London, recently staged a mock demonstration, satirizing Italy's territorial demands on France. The students are displaying their banners, demanding among other things—parts of Germany, France, and America.



THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION BUILDING IN WASHINGTON

## Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey and Paul D. Miller

### The Development of Pan-Americanism

AS a result of developments in Europe during the last few years, the American people and government have turned their attention more toward Latin America than at any time in their history. Of all the Pan American conferences which have been held, none was regarded as so important as the one which concluded in Lima last month. As pointed out elsewhere in this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, the major objective of the United States government at Lima was to form a united front of the American nations against incursion in South or Central America by the fascist and dictatorial governments of Europe—to reaffirm the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.



DAVID S. MUZZEY

While the concept of a Pan American movement is almost as old as our national history, it has never envisaged a political union of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The main idea of Pan Americanism has been to promote friendly relations, cooperation, and close economic and cultural ties among the Americas; and, at the same time, to erect a bulwark against any European nation which might seek to get a foothold in this region. Despite the differences of culture, language, race, and religion there has been a community of interest among the American nations.

#### Historic Development

The seeds of Pan Americanism were sown shortly after the South American nations threw off the European yoke. It came both from the United States and from the nations south of the Rio Grande. As far back as 1826, three years after the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, an attempt was made to effect an organization for collaboration among the American nations, when an inter-American conference was called at Panama. This first attempt was largely marked by failure since only four nations were represented.

For more than half a century, little was done to promote closer relations between the two Americas and to further the idea of Pan Americanism. The Pan American movement as we know it today really had its beginning in 1889. The secretary of state of the United States, James G. Blaine, was an ardent Pan Americanist who envisaged an ambitious program for inter-American cooperation. He called a conference of the American republics to meet in Washington and presented a program calling for such things as a customs union, a standard system of weights and measures,

and a uniform currency. While his program was not accepted by the conference, he did at least lay the foundations for a permanent organization.

From 1889 to the present, conferences among the American nations have been held at regular intervals. At these meetings, hundreds of topics have been discussed and acted upon. Most of the proposals accepted have dealt with cultural, social, and economic matters.

#### Frequent Friction

Fifty years after the first Pan American conference, the concrete accomplishments of the movement seem relatively scant. Much of the time, there has been friction between the United States and the nations to the south. The feeling has prevailed in many of the Latin American nations that the United States was assuming the role of overlord of the hemisphere and was attempting to domineer the other states. They have felt that they were not being treated as equals.

The misgivings which the other nations entertained were not entirely without foundation, for many of the administrations in Washington have acted in a high-handed manner in dealing with the neighboring countries. In many instances, the United States government intervened in the internal affairs of certain of the Latin American countries. Theodore Roosevelt wielded the "big stick" over Latin America. Presidents Taft, Wilson, and Coolidge pursued a policy of domination, creating ill will and serious apprehension.

Even before the advent of the present Roosevelt administration, a serious attempt was made to undo the harm that had been done by the aggressive tactics of previous Washington administrations. The Hoover administration undertook to treat the Latin American nations on a basis of equality.

The Latin American policy of the Roosevelt administration has succeeded in putting relations between the two continents on a friendlier basis than ever before. It has undertaken, by word and deed, to show the Latin American countries that it wants to treat them as equals and has no desire to establish an overlordship over them. That has been the objective of the "good neighbor" policy.

Despite the friendship which now exists, a certain degree of the old friction remains. It was evident at the Lima conference. A few of the South American countries, led by Argentina, opposed the proposals of the United States delegation calling for a united front against fascist aggression in the Western Hemisphere. What some opponents wanted was a stand which would guarantee them against domination from the United States as well as from any European or Asiatic power.

## Results of Lima Parley Weighed

(Concluded from page 3)

After deliberating, debating, and compromising for three weeks, the Eighth Pan American conference finally agreed upon the three programs sponsored by Secretary Hull. After holding back for a long time, the Argentine delegation obtained permission to agree to a compromise proposal at the last minute. Thus each one of the three declarations was passed without a dissenting vote.

#### Solidarity Declaration

The first of these programs was the solidarity declaration, which has been regarded as the high light of the conference in that it lines all the American republics up in a common front against any aggressor from Asia or Europe. It was not a strong declaration and does not commit any one nation to military support of another. But it did indicate a degree of united opposition to fascist aggression in the Western Hemisphere.

Another declaration supported by the United States delegation and passed by the conference was an eight-point peace program that commits each republic to respect the national integrity of its neighbors, to respect its treaties, and the principles of international law, to strive toward peaceful cultural and economic relations with neighbors, and always to refrain from the use or threat of force. The third important declaration promised a general loosening of trade barriers among the American states in favor of the Hull reciprocal trade policies, and in opposition

to the closed barter system which Germany has adopted.

In all 110 resolutions were passed at Lima, many of them unimportant, but most of them significant. Persecution or discrimination on grounds of race or religious belief were unanimously deplored. Equal social and political rights for women throughout the hemisphere were agreed upon. Inter-American cultural relations were touched upon, and a provision for furthering them at a conference in Santiago, this month, was enacted.

The declarations of the Lima conference as a whole constitute only a little more than a reaffirmation of former declarations. Their wording is generally vague. The success or failure of the conference depends largely upon the course of future events, and the interpretation read into its provisions. If, as Germany and Italy hope, the American republics drift apart and form into little blocs, the Lima declarations will be interpreted weakly and probably come to naught. If, on the other hand, the spirit of friendliness and mutual understanding that characterized the Lima conference (even in the face of some opposition) continues throughout the coming years, then the Americas will tend to draw together. They will read into the Lima declarations a strength and purpose that may well bring to this hemisphere an era of peace and prosperity which, in bright contrast to chaos abroad, will be based upon mutual respect and cooperation among the American nations.

## Locate Yourself!

Types of Students and Analysis of Prospects

#### Type 12

THE student considered this week is a girl. Her grades are fair to good—certainly not poor. She is a competent young woman, though not necessarily brilliant. She has a good personality and is pleasant and agreeable. She is sympathetic and feels that she would be comfortable in some occupation where she has a chance to render a real service to others. She is interested in scientific subjects, especially physiology, hygiene, and biology. Whether she has a keen interest in these subjects or not, she at least is not repelled by them,

COURTESY HARMON FOUNDATION  
CLASS IN NURSING

nor does she have particular difficulty with them. She is industrious, does her work conscientiously, and has good health and steady nerves.

This type of girl should do well in health service. Nursing suggests itself immediately as a possibility. There are about 400,000 nurses in the country. The field is overcrowded. There are at least 50 per cent more nurses than can find steady employment. Nurses' schools and hospitals are turning out 20,000 nurses every year, which is too many. At the same time, the nurse who knows her work well, is conscientious, efficient, and pleasing in manner, can usually find fairly steady employment and can do rather well. It has been estimated by apparently reliable authority that, while the day nurse makes from \$5 to \$7 a day when employed, the average income of private-duty nurses was only \$100 a month in 1929, and a little over

\$60 a month in 1932. By 1936 it was up to about \$80 a month. This of course is the average. Nurses who are either particularly good or particularly fortunate make much more than this.

If one trains to become a public health nurse and receives employment by the city, county, or state to supervise health training in schools, to instruct mothers in child hygiene, to cooperate with school doctors, or to assist in other public-health programs, she may receive a good and steady income. Half of the public health nurses receive more than \$1,400 a year, and some of them make \$2,000 or more.

The girl of the type which has been mentioned may go into fields other than nursing. She may be a dental hygienist, who is not merely a dentist's assistant, but who has a license to clean and polish teeth, to teach mouth hygiene, give examinations, and so on. Dental hygienists receive from \$12 to \$40 a week in private dentists' offices, and in public schools or on industrial staffs they are likely to make from \$1,300 to \$2,200 a year.

A girl with the qualifications we have mentioned may plan to become a dietitian. She may then get a position in a hospital planning the diets of patients. The incomes of dietitians are very good. There are many jobs open also as laboratory assistants to girls of the qualifications which have been described.

This type of girl may also specialize in home economics and become a teacher. If she is well trained, her chances of employment and steady work are better here than in most fields of teaching. She may find an attractive career in some kind of social work.

The point should be emphasized that, if a girl takes preliminary training as a nurse or dietitian, she may not only find employment in these fields, but if she marries she will be a better homemaker because of the training which she has received.

(For further information and for references on the fields of work mentioned here, see "The Promise of Tomorrow," by Walter E. Myer and Clay Coss. Washington, D. C., Civic Education Service—\$2.50.)

## Personalities in the News

**A** LONG with practically every other newspaper in the country, *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER* predicted a few weeks ago that Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson would be promoted to the office of attorney general, to succeed Homer S. Cummings. But just before the opening of Congress, Governor Frank P. Murphy of Michigan was given the appointment.

The major factor in bringing about the change was that of geography. The appointment of Harry L. Hopkins as secretary of commerce put four New Yorkers in the President's cabinet. Mr. Jackson is also a New Yorker, while Governor Murphy represents the Middle West. From a political viewpoint, the governor is the better choice.

Red-haired, aggressive Governor Murphy lost his bid for reelection last fall. His defeat, it is said, was the result of resentment stirred up by his handling of labor difficulties. During the sit-down strikes of 1937, the governor refused to take drastic action against the strikers to get them out of the plants. While this won him the support of the labor group, it hurt him with the more conservative elements throughout Michigan.



W.W.  
FRANK MURPHY

Mr. Murphy is now in his middle 40's. He is a lawyer, a graduate of the University of Michigan. His work in minor city offices in Detroit won him two terms as mayor of the city. President Roosevelt, attracted largely by Mayor Murphy's efficient handling of Detroit's relief problem during the early years of the depression, appointed him governor-general of the Philippines. He left that post in 1936 to run for governor. An influential adviser and close personal friend of the President, Frank Murphy is one of the leaders among the nation's progressive groups.

**W**HENEVER possible changes in the President's cabinet are discussed, the names of Secretary of War Harry Woodring and Assistant Secretary Louis A. Johnson are mentioned. During the year and a half that Mr. Johnson has occupied his present position, there have been incessant rumors that he was about to succeed his chief.

It is a well-known fact in Washington that Assistant Secretary Johnson is the real power in the War Department. His biggest task has been to line up the nation's industries so that they would work efficiently in time of war.

He has had a great deal to do with shaping the President's proposals for a larger and improved army, navy, and air force, too. Mr. Johnson knows the army from personal experience. He served as an infantry captain during the World War; when he was mustered out, he wrote to his commanding officer to tell him what was wrong with the army and what could be done in the way of improvement.



W.W.  
LOUIS A. JOHNSON

Louis Johnson is an energetic, baldish man, still under 50. He is a lawyer by profession; he built up a good practice in Clarksburg, West Virginia, during the 1920's. His appointment to the War Department came largely as a result of his standing in the American Legion. He was national commander of that organization in 1932-33, when the Legion was disgruntled with President Roosevelt's policy toward pensions and bonus payments to veterans. Mr. Johnson earned the President's gratitude by saving him considerable embarrassment on several occasions.

**O**NE of the most curious roles being played in Europe at the present is that of Georges Bonnet, foreign minister of the French republic. As the right-hand man of Premier Edouard Daladier, Bonnet has been very close to everything that has happened in western Europe, and played a major part in the Czecho-Slovak crisis last autumn. The French people are not of one opinion concerning Bonnet's usefulness. Many, from the conservative ranks, hail him as a practical statesman who is not swayed by political considerations nor troubled by attacks from the Left. Others believe him to be a Machiavelli steeped in the most highhanded political practices. They charge that he was the villain in what they call "the betrayal of the Czechs," that he suppressed a favorable report on the condition of the French army prepared by its general staff in order that the British might not know that France, last autumn, was prepared to fight. Recently Bonnet told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies that Tunisia was a "closed issue," and failed to inform them that the day previous Mussolini had declared null and void his 1935 treaty with France over Tunisia. Bonnet's opponents have pointed to such incidents and called him antidemocratic, and antiparlamentarian.



W.W.  
GEORGES BONNET

Whether Bonnet is a sober and practical statesman or a highhanded politician, he has had enough training to qualify for either or both. From the time he finished his study of law and decided to begin his career by running for a minor office, he has been schooled in politics of all kinds. When he first decided to run for

office, he had no idea as to what party he favored. When asked to what party he adhered, he replied vaguely that he favored the French republic. Since then he has shifted back and forth between conservatives and liberals, sustained by little more than his skill in maneuvering and a remarkable knowledge of finance.

Five years ago Bonnet was minister of finance under Daladier. When Daladier fell, he became minister of commerce, and later, ambassador to Washington. Since his recall to Paris to assume the office of finance minister and straighten out French finances, Bonnet has been one of the highest figures in the French government. It is said that he is not satisfied with his present office of foreign minister, and would like to be premier.

**T**HE grim old building in London's Threadneedle Street occupied by the Bank of England has had so many distinguished visitors in its day that it takes



ACME  
DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT

a rare personage to cause a ripple in its daily routine. Such a rare personage visited Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, recently. He was Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, and one of the shrewdest financial geniuses of our times. Dr. Schacht had a plan which, because of its simplicity and boldness, even caused some surprise in the worldly wise corridors of the Bank of England. Dr. Schacht proposed that the hundreds of thousands of persecuted Jews seeking some manner of escape from Germany be ransomed by the rest of the world, largely by Jews, who would agree to buy vast quantities of German goods, thus breaking the present anti-German boycott among Jews, getting rid of Germany's Jews, and providing Germany with foreign money, all at one stroke.

Hjalmar Schacht, who bore this plan to London, has been saddled with some of the most difficult financial tasks of

this century. Born in 1877 of a father who so admired American democracy as to name his son Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, he passed through several German universities and went to work as a clerk in a bank in Dresden, Germany. With a combination of rare skill and shrewdness, he grasped an opportunity to edit a small bank publication and quickly raised it to the rank of a first-class financial sheet. From that point on, Schacht's rise was phenomenal.

In 1923 German finances were in such chaos it seemed that no one could do anything with them. But Hjalmar Schacht was appointed currency commissioner and established currency stability in Germany with such skill and decision as to arouse the acclaim of the entire financial world. As a reward for this feat, he was appointed president of the German Reichsbank. When Hitler came to power, Schacht came to terms with him. As the Nazi financial wizard, Dr. Schacht has accomplished wonders. Financial experts are agreed that it was his skilled maneuvering that saved Hitler from bankruptcy. The German barter agreements are products of his brain and negotiations. A cool, shrewd financier, he is one of the most important figures in Europe today.

## An Exercise in Clear Thinking

**O**NE who undertakes to think clearly must be on guard against errors in reasoning. He must be particularly careful if he is trying to prove some point. Every fact upon which he builds his argument must be well grounded. Many writers are careless about the laws of reasoning. Frequently, for example, they assume that some fact necessary to the success of their argument has been proved, when it really is merely an assumption. A newspaper reader must watch for loose thinking of that kind.

In a recent article, Walter Lippmann presented an argument which may be boiled down to the following propositions: The fathers of the American republic studied the classics, and national leaders today do not. The Founding Fathers did their work of governing better than the present-day leaders do. Therefore, it would be a good thing if students of the American schools studied the classics more than they do, for in that case more of them would turn out to be great leaders.

Mr. Lippmann has a right to hold this opinion, and he may be correct in it. But he does not prove his case. Several of the statements which he sets forth as facts are merely opinions on questions which may well be debated.

First, it cannot be set down as an undisputed fact that the leaders of any period in the past did their work better than the leaders of today do theirs. That is a matter of opinion, and there is very good argument on both sides. Second, if the Founding Fathers were more competent in government, it does not necessarily follow that their superiority was due to the fact that they studied the classics. Other facts about their environments may have been the deciding factors. Third, it is not an established fact that fewer people in proportion to the population study the classics today than studied them in the past.

Mr. Lippmann's article is interesting, and it suggests a number of lines of study and thought which might be followed. It raises important historical and educational problems. However it proves nothing. Probably Mr. Lippmann did not intend that it should. Nevertheless, we would make a mistake if we considered such an article to be proof that the classics should be studied to a greater extent than they now are. We would make a mistake if we looked upon this article as anything more than a suggestion of a few possibilities.



WALTER LIPPMANN

## Something to Think About

### Are You Sure of Your Facts?

1. Why was Argentina frequently in opposition to the United States at the Lima conference?
2. What was the most important resolution adopted by the delegates at Lima?
3. How was the freedom of the American delegates at the Lima conference interfered with by the Peruvian government?
4. What does Major George Fielding Eliot consider to be the armament requirements of the United States?
5. What are the arguments in favor of a two-ocean navy? Against it?
6. How does Vice-President Garner differ from most past vice-presidents of the United States, with respect to his relations to Congress?
7. True or False: Former Governor Murphy of Michigan has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench.

### Can You Defend Your Opinions?

1. Do you think the United States should have armaments enough to (a) defend continental United States, Hawaii, and Alaska? (b) defend the entire Western Hemisphere? (c) wage a successful war in Europe or Asia?
2. If you were a member of Congress, would you vote in favor of giving the army 10,000 airplanes?
3. Do you think that the United States should greatly expand its armaments? Why?
4. What do you consider to be the outstanding accomplishments of the Lima conference?
5. What action do you think the United States government should take to solidify the nations of the Western Hemisphere?
6. What improvements might be made in financing the educational system of your own community?
7. Do you agree with the reasoning of Walter Lippmann, as described on page 7 of this issue of *The American Observer*?

8. Why is it important that students with unusual intellectual ability devote considerable attention to public problems?

9. How, if at all, do you think the relief program of the federal government should be modified?

**REFERENCES ON NATIONAL DEFENSE:** (a) Panama: Defense Problem No. 1, by Wilbur Burton. *Current History*, December 1938, pp. 34-36. (b) How Big a Navy? by Senators E. Lundeen and Millard Tydings. *Forum*, December 1938, pp. 292-295. (c) Defense of America, by G. F. Eliot. *Harper's*, December 1938, pp. 74-83. (d) We Needn't Go To War, by Norman Thomas. *Harper's*, November 1938, pp. 657-664. (e) Keeping Out of War, by H. G. Leach. *Forum*, August 1937, pp. 49-53. (f) National Defense Again. *The New Republic*, November 2, 1938, pp. 348-350.

**REFERENCES ON LIMA CONFERENCE:** (a) How the Dictators Woo Argentina, by George C. Storey. *The New Republic*, January 4, 1939, pp. 248-249. (b) John Bull in Latin America; Great Britain, with Much at Stake, Has Watched Closely the Pan-American Conference at Lima, by Carleton Beals. *Current History*, January 1939, pp. 38-40. (c) Two articles on the Lima Conference appear in *The New Republic* for December 14, 1938. They are: Pots and Kettles at Lima, by K. Carr, pp. 163-164; and, Essentials at Lima, pp. 161-162.

**PRONUNCIATIONS:** Lima (lee'ma), Montevideo (moen-tay-vee-day'o), Santiago (sahn-tee-ah'go), Buenos Aires (bway'noes i'rays-i as in ice), Hjalmar Schacht (hyahl'mahr shahkt'), Georges Bonnet (zhorz'h boe-nay'), Gestapo (ges-tah'poe), Machiavelli (mah-kyah-vel'lee), Tunisia (too-nish'ia), Joseph Goebbels (yoe-zeff' gu'bels-u as in burn), Shansi (shahn'see), Chiang Kai-shek (jee-ong' ki' shek-i as in ice), Wang Shing-wei (wahng' ching' way'), Balaguer (bah-lah-gair'), Borjas Blancas (bor'has blahn'kas), Toulon (too-loan), Edouard Daladier (eh-dwahr' da-la-dyay'), Benavides (ben-a-vee'days).

# Should the U. S. Increase Its Armament Budget?

(Concluded from page 1)

in the Atlantic in an attack upon us, and if they did so our navy could keep them on their own side of the water.

If we fight a war in the near future, it will probably be with Germany, and will be fought not because the Germans are attacking us or are threatening to attack us immediately, but because we think that in the long run we will be safer if we help to defeat Germany and stop her aggressions—aggressions which in the course of time may, if unchecked, cripple England and France and the other European democracies and put Germany in a position really to threaten us. Any war which we fight in the near future will not be of the purely defensive variety, but may be termed a long-range defensive operation.

## Possibility of War

2. The second fact to take into account is the fact that we may become involved before long in a war such as has been described. War in Europe during the coming year is a distinct possibility. *Possibility* is too mild a term. Europe hung over the very precipice of war last September, and few now believe that the "settlement" reached at Munich removed the causes of war or provided the basis of a permanent peace. Most writers on the international situation feel that war in Europe cannot long be deferred—that it may well break out this coming spring.

If war comes in Europe, there is a strong possibility that the United States will be drawn in. The magazine *Fortune*, whose polls of public opinion have in the past proved trustworthy, conducted a straw vote recently on the question of whether America would have been brought into the war had it occurred in September. Three-fourths of all those who expressed opinions thought that this country would have been drawn in. The probability of our going into a general war, should one occur, has become

arm of defense and offense, it needs some attention. Particularly it needs auxiliary craft such as submarines and submarine destroyers.

We have a small army composed of good fighting men who are well officered. But it is sadly lacking in equipment. It has very little ammunition. It is poorly supplied with guns, and those which it has are out of date. It is woefully lacking in mechanical equipment such as trucks, tanks, and other vehicles and instruments which go to make up what may be termed a mechanized army. It has very few efficient anti-aircraft guns. There is a lack of explosives. The armed forces are not well supplied with gas masks. Coast defenses at many vital points are weak.

Our air force is reasonably large and efficient, but needs increases if we plan to carry on a vigorous war. Just how extensive the increases should be is a matter upon which expert opinion differs materially. Provision has already been made for the navy to have 3,000 planes, and the general opinion seems to be that this number is adequate. There is more difference of opinion with respect to the number of planes needed by the land forces. It is reported that there will be a strong movement in Congress to give the army 10,000 planes. One of the best known and most widely read writers on military subjects is Major George Fielding Eliot, and he argues in his book, "The Ramparts We Watch," that a force of this kind is unnecessary. He says in this book, and in articles he has contributed recently to magazines, that the army could use effectively only about 2,300 planes. He says that if we construct more than that it will be a waste of valuable airplane material. The planes, he contends, soon become out of date. It would be better, in his opinion, to build only the number we can reasonably expect to use within a short time and

then improve the equipment of airplane factories so that larger numbers can be turned out quickly in an emergency. Opposed to this view is the notion that an emergency may soon be upon us and that we should quickly build as many planes as we could expect to use if at war. Our planes, it is argued, will not become any more outdated than those which are being built in such large quantities by the fascist nations.

## General Rounding Out

The facts thus far presented lead to the conclusion that a certain amount of preparedness is desirable. Few will question that the army should be supplied with the best guns which modern science can devise and that a reserve supply of guns, ammunition, and explosives should be constantly on hand. There is no use at all to have an army if it is not well equipped. The best anti-aircraft guns known to military science should be provided. The army should have tanks and other mechanized equipment. The navy should be rounded out with needed auxiliary craft. Outmoded airplanes should be replaced with planes of the most recent design. A number of new planes should undoubtedly be supplied for the army.

Beyond this, the issue of preparedness becomes controversial. How large the air forces should be and exactly what kinds of equipment should be supplied to all our fighting forces—these are matters which are highly technical and involved. They can be decided wisely only after evidence supplied by military, naval, and aerial strategists has been given most thoughtful consideration.

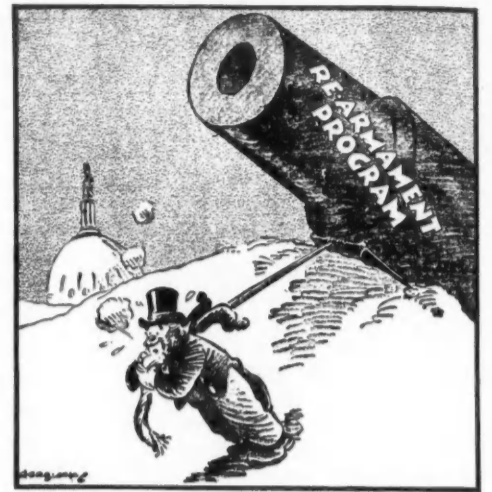
Another controversial matter relates to the size of the navy. It is frequently argued that we should maintain a two-ocean navy, with a fleet in the Pacific large enough successfully to engage the Japanese, and a fleet in the Atlantic large enough to de-

feat the combined naval forces of Germany and Italy. Many naval strategists answer this question in the negative. They say it is inconceivable that Germany, Italy, and Japan would attack us at the same time, using all their forces. Even if they should be allied in a war against us, we too shall have our allies and the enemy nations will have to keep a large part of their forces at home. Not only that, but the Panama Canal offers an opportunity for our navy to move from one ocean to the other, and the general opinion is that the Panama Canal is impregnable and could not be destroyed or closed by any probable enemies. The opinion which has just been given is not universally accepted, but at the present time it appears to represent the majority view among leading military and naval critics in the United States.

## The Time Lag

4. The fourth fact which must be considered in relation to the problem of preparedness is the fact that the weaknesses in our fighting forces cannot be quickly corrected. If we should go to war today and should bend every energy toward hurrying the preparedness movement, we could not make any decided improvement in our armed forces for many months. The arming of a nation is a very slow process. America possesses economic power far above that of any other nation. Our resources are incomparably larger, but we cannot put these resources quickly into operation. Before guns can be produced on a great scale, factories have to be equipped with tools for making them, and it takes months to make the tools. This difficulty should be readily understood. If, for example, the managers of a steel mill should be told to produce automobiles, they could not do it at once. They would have first to construct the intricate machinery which is used in the making of cars. It would take a long time to construct automobile factories. It would take an equally long time to construct factories or to remodel existing factories and supply tools which could give us mass production of the intricate instruments of war.

This is a sobering fact, but not one which should plunge us into excitement or hysteria. If war should come and find us in



THE BURDEN  
HERBLOCK IN LYNCHBURG (VA.) NEWS

our present state of only partial preparedness, we should not suffer from attack. We would not be invaded.

If we should go suddenly to war, we would have time to prepare, just as we did when we entered the World War. But in this case, as in the case of the World War, there would be a long delay before we could strike vital and deadly blows at the enemy. And this delay would be a serious handicap to us.

Under the circumstances it seems clear that the army, navy, and air forces should be strengthened at their weak points and that this should be done quickly. It is important that the armed forces should be expanded enough so that they will have terrific striking power—so that they will be equal to our probable needs. It is equally important that the armament program should not go beyond reasonable bounds. We have no materials to waste and the government has no money to waste. The national debt is already heavy. And if money is found for the preparedness program by cutting relief appropriations unduly, millions of helpless people may suffer, purchasing power may shrink and the country may slip into depression.

It is a difficult and delicate task which Congress faces, but fortunately there is time for deliberation. No enemy is at the gates. Temporarily at least, we, unlike most peoples, are secure, and we are in a position to approach the problem with steady nerves and composed minds.



"TODAY'S BEST INVESTMENT"  
SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO NEWS

more definite since that time. The government of the United States has taken a more pronounced position against Germany. Relations of the two countries are now so seriously strained that neither government has an ambassador in the capital of the other. Under these circumstances, only an extreme optimist would say that there is no danger whatever of our being at war with Germany within a comparatively short time.

Whether we should enter a European war if it occurs is another question, a question with which this article is not concerned. The point made here is that, whether for good or ill, the United States may enter such a war. War in the near future cannot be ruled out as something which certainly will not occur.

## Armament Deficiencies

3. The third fact which should be taken into account in framing our armament program is that the United States is not now prepared to wage a war with any vigor. We have a powerful navy, it is true, although there is agreement among naval experts that, if it is to be an effective

## Smiles

Diner: "Do you serve crabs here?"

Waiter: "We serve anyone; sit down."

—CLIPPED

"Somehow I get more kick out of bridge, when I play opposite my wife," says a friend as he rubs his shins.

—La Crosse (Kansas) REPUBLICAN

A farmer and his wife walked from their farm to the county fair, and she was laden down with a heavy lunch basket. After arriving at the fair, he considerably turned to her and said:

"You'd better let me carry the basket now, Mary; we might get separated in the crowd."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

There was a rumor yesterday that the Tower of Pisa was about to be torn down, because Mussolini contended that it leaned too much to the left.

—F. P. A. in New York Post

A girl was entertaining a new boy friend, and was inquiring about his family.

"Was your father a college man?" she asked.

"Yes," he replied, "but he never mentions it. His football team didn't win a game for three years."

—Wichita EAGLE

Boarder: "This steak is like a cold day in June—very rare."

Landlady: "Yeah, and your bill is like a day in March—very unsettled."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

The best typographical error of the week: "She flays the piano."

—FROTH

There was a Scottish farmer who had agreed to deliver 20 hens to the local poulterer. When the birds arrived there were only 19, and just before the shop closed for the night, the farmer came hurrying in with the twentieth hen. He explained, "I'm sorry, but she didn't lay until this afternoon."

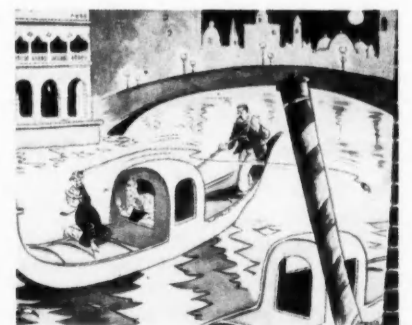
—CLIPPED

"A plain face may be redeemed by a pretty nose," says a writer. But that's just where the average girl does not want to shine.

—London OPINION

With the pinkish cast to the new Jefferson nickels, we are awaiting the announcement that the Dies Committee is investigating them.

—Kingman (Kansas) LEADER-COURIER



"BUT HARPER! THIS IS OUR HONEYMOON!"  
ALEXANDER IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

# The American Observer

## SECTION II

VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 16

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 9, 1939

### The Semester Test

#### Test No. 1

##### Part 1

Directions: In Column I are the names of persons who have been prominent in the news during the course of the first semester and who have been mentioned in The American Observer. In Column II are 25 descriptions, 10 of which fit the names in the first column. The problem is to match the appropriate description with each name listed. For example, if Leon Jouhaux is the ruler of Turkey who died recently, write (T) on the dotted line.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
..... 1. Leon Jouhaux	(A) Spanish general.	..... 6. Orson Welles	(N) Italian foreign minister.
..... 2. Elmer F. Andrews	(B) Member of President Roosevelt's cabinet who resigned recently.	..... 7. Anne O'Hare McCormick	(O) President of the A. F. of L.
..... 3. Joseph P. Kennedy	(C) Head of German secret police.	..... 8. Galeazzo Ciano	(P) New president of Czechoslovakia.
..... 4. Kemal Ataturk	(D) Prominent French labor leader.	..... 9. Homer S. Cummings	(Q) Administrator of wages-and-hours law.
..... 5. Joseph Beck	(E) Winner of Nobel Prize for literature.	..... 10. Joseph Paul Goebbels	(R) Senator from California.
	(F) U. S. ambassador to Great Britain.		(S) U. S. housing administrator.
	(G) American automobile magnate.		(T) Ruler of Turkey who died recently.
	(H) Polish foreign minister.		(U) Secretary of agriculture.
	(I) Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.		(V) German minister of public enlightenment and propaganda.
	(J) Premier of France.		(W) Dictator of Greece.
	(K) Author of best-selling novel.		(X) American theatrical producer and actor.
	(L) Outstanding newspaper correspondent.		(Y) Italian ambassador to France.
	(M) Head of U. S. relief program.		

##### Part 2

Directions: Read each description in Column I. Select in Column II the answer which best fits this description and write the number on the dotted line.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
..... 11. North African possession of France which Italy has been demanding.	1. Open-door policy	..... 16. Basis of American policy in Latin America for more than a century.	16. NLRB
..... 12. Central American country through which it has been proposed that the United States build a canal.	2. Railroad	..... 17. State which will derive the greatest benefits from the All-American Canal.	17. Great Britain
..... 13. Principal river of China.	3. Galicia	..... 18. U. S. industry in which a general strike was recently averted.	18. steel
..... 14. Nation whose foreign policy has for generations been based upon the principle of the balance of power.	4. Honduras	..... 19. Largest country in South America.	19. Ukraine
..... 15. Labor organization which is the rival of the A. F. of L.	5. France	..... 20. Section of Russia which Germany is anxious to control.	20. Morocco
	6. NAM		21. Yangtze
	7. California		22. CIO
	8. Chile		23. Ruthenia
	9. Tunisia		24. New York
	10. Brazil		25. Amur
	11. Yellow		26. automobile
	12. Monroe Doctrine		27. Nine Power Pact
	13. Michigan		28. Costa Rica
	14. Algeria		29. Germany
	15. Nicaragua		30. Peru

##### Part 3

Directions: Decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. Write the word "true" on the dotted line in front of each statement which you consider true and the word "false" before each statement which is partly or wholly false.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ..... 21. All French industry came to a standstill last month as a result of a general strike.                             | ..... 26. Since the settlement of the crisis over Czechoslovakia, Europe has had a period of calm and a feeling of security. |
| ..... 22. The Republican party is now in control of both houses of Congress.   | ..... 27. Thomas E. Dewey was successful in convicting James J. Hines, the New York City political leader.                   |
| ..... 23. The wealth of Japan is largely controlled by a few powerful families.  | ..... 28. President Roosevelt's attempt to defeat certain members of his party in the primaries was generally successful.    |
| ..... 24. Business in the United States has declined steadily since the middle of last summer.                             | ..... 29. Unemployment insurance programs have been adopted by all the states of the Union.                                  |
| ..... 25. Due to a declining population in this country, the enrollment in elementary schools is falling off year by year. | ..... 30. As a part of its national defense program, the United States is enlarging its merchant marine.                     |

##### Part 4

Directions: Write on the dotted line at the left of the page the number of the phrase or clause that will make a true complete statement.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ..... 31. King Carol recently took drastic action to put down (1) a Communist uprising; (2) a general strike; (3) the Iron Guard, a fascist organization; (4) a revolt among leaders of the army.  | ..... 36. One of the significant recent trends in American education has been (1) increased attention to vocational guidance; (2) greater emphasis upon the study of foreign languages; (3) smaller attendance in high school; (4) lengthening of the school week to six days.                          |
| ..... 32. After more than two years of war, Japan has (1) placed herself in control of all China; (2) failed to capture any of the key Chinese cities; (3) captured most of the important cities but failed to place herself in absolute control; (4) completely wiped out Communism in China.   | ..... 37. General Franco has received considerable aid from Germany and (1) Russia; (2) Italy; (3) France; (4) Rumania.   |
| ..... 33. Relations between the United States and Mexico have been rather strained for some time as a result of (1) Mexico's refusal to attend the Pan American conference; (2) Mexico's embargo on the shipment of arms to Spain; (3) the expropriation by the Mexican government of property owned by Americans; (4) the refusal of the United States to purchase Mexican goods. | ..... 38. As a result of the Munich agreement (1) France's alliances in eastern Europe have been weakened; (2) England lost several of her colonies in Africa; (3) the British Empire has become stronger and more secure; (4) the Ukraine has been detached from Soviet Russia.                        |
| ..... 34. The official name of Yugoslavia is (1) the Ottoman Empire; (2) the Federation of Slavs, Macedonians, and Bulgarians; (3) the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; (4) the Republic of Magyars and Moslems.  | ..... 39. The government has undertaken to solve the farm problem by (1) preventing the importation of agricultural products from abroad; (2) increasing the tariff on farm products; (3) inducing farmers to curtail their production; (4) purchasing a third of all the farm products of the country. |
| ..... 35. The Johnson Act prohibits (1) farmers from producing more than a fixed quota; (2) factory employees from working more than a specified number of hours a week; (3) munitions makers from selling goods to nations which are at war; (4) the granting of loans to nations which have defaulted on their debts to the United States government.                            | ..... 40. The wages-and-hours law provides for a minimum wage at the present time of (1) 50 cents an hour; (2) \$1 an hour; (3) 40 cents an hour; (4) 25 cents an hour.   |

# The Semester Test

## Test No. 2

### Part 1

Directions: In Column I are the names of persons who have been prominent in the news during the course of the first semester and who have been mentioned in The American Observer. In Column II are 25 descriptions, 10 of which fit the names in the first column. The problem is to match the appropriate description with each name listed. For example, if Joseph C. O'Mahoney is president of the American Red Cross, write (F) on the dotted line.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
1. Joseph C. O'Mahoney	(A) Head of the U. S. delegation to the Pan American conference.	6. John W. Studebaker	(M) Chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee.
2. Emil Hacha	(B) British statesman who has opposed the policies of the Chamberlain government.	7. Pearl S. Buck	(N) British foreign secretary.
3. Maxim Litvinov	(C) Senator from New York.	8. Joachim von Ribbentrop	(O) Winner of the Nobel Prize for literature.
4. Sumner Welles	(D) Prominent newspaper columnist.	9. Robert F. Wagner	(P) Chairman of the National Resources Committee.
5. Winston Churchill	(E) Governor of California.	10. Hugh R. Wilson	(Q) Undersecretary of state.
	(F) President of the American Red Cross.		(R) U. S. ambassador to Great Britain.
	(G) U. S. commissioner of education.		(S) Leader of the Spanish rebels.
	(H) President of Czechoslovakia.		(T) Russian foreign commissar.
	(I) U. S. automobile magnate.		(U) Premier of Yugoslavia.
	(J) Secretary of state.		(V) German minister of public enlightenment and propaganda.
	(K) U. S. ambassador to Germany who was called home a few weeks ago.		(W) Head of the Chinese government.
	(L) Republican candidate for the governorship of New York who was defeated.		(X) Dictator of Cuba.
			(Y) German foreign minister.

### Part 2

Directions: Read each description in Column I. Select in Column II the answer which best fits this description and write the number on the dotted line.

Column I	Column II	Column I	Column II
11. Section of Czechoslovakia which has been annexed by Germany.	1. Riga	16. United States possession which is to receive its independence in 1946.	16. manufactures
12. Nation, in addition to Germany and Hungary, which received territory from Czechoslovakia.	2. Hong Kong	17. City in Lithuania where Nazis have greatly increased their strength.	17. Colorado
13. State in which the "\$30 Every Thursday" plan was an issue in the campaign.	3. France	18. Type of American products on which Great Britain makes the greatest tariff concessions by the terms of the recent trade agreement.	18. Sudetenland
14. City in which the second conference between Hitler and Chamberlain took place.	4. Teschen	19. City in which the Pan American conference opened last month.	19. Philippines
15. Nation which, even before the World War, based its foreign policy largely upon the idea of <i>Drang Nach Osten</i> .	5. Godesberg	20. Strategic city in South China which the Japanese captured a few weeks ago.	20. Warsaw
	6. Cuba		21. Buenos Aires
	7. Canton		22. Ruthenia
	8. mineral		23. Russia
	9. England		24. Texas
	10. Lima		25. Rumania
	11. California		26. Berchtesgaden
	12. Poland		27. Memel
	13. Munich		28. Germany
	14. agricultural		29. Mexico City
	15. Singapore		30. Puerto Rico

### Part 3

Directions: Decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. Write the word "true" on the dotted line in front of each statement which you consider true and the word "false" before each statement which is partly or wholly false.

21. The farm problem has been largely solved as a result of the government's program of the last few years.	25. Japan has assured the United States government that American trade with China will not be interfered with.
22. The position of the British Empire has been greatly strengthened as a result of the settlement of the Czechoslovak issue.	26. Freedom of expression has been restored to Soviet Russia during the last year.
23. Despite many losses in the November elections, the Democratic party still has a majority in both houses of Congress.	27. Germany has consented to the settlement of her Jewish population in her former colonies in Africa.
24. Hours of work have tended gradually to decline in this country during the last century.	28. Most of the nations of South America have democratic government.
	29. The Maryland Act of Toleration provided for complete religious liberty.
	30. Since the World War, Poland has made little progress in industrialization.

### Part 4

Directions: Write on the dotted line at the left of the page the number of the phrase or clause that will make a true complete statement.

31. The principal grievance of the Arabs of Palestine is that, in their opinion, (1) the Jews are coming to occupy a place of dominance in the country; (2) Great Britain has discriminated against them in its taxation policy; (3) they have been deprived of their civil liberties; (4) the government has not provided adequate defense against invasion.	36. Among the nations of the earth, Soviet Russia is unique in that (1) it has a dictatorial form of government; (2) the government maintains a strict censorship; (3) all its industries are owned and operated by the government; (4) most of the wealth of the nation is controlled by a few families.
32. As a result of the Munich settlement, (1) France's influence in European affairs has been greatly weakened; (2) the British Empire has been greatly strengthened; (3) the way has been paved for the restoration of the monarchy in Austria; (4) the Rome-Berlin axis has been broken.	37. In a court decision handed down not so long ago, the CIO won a victory over (1) Mayor Hague of Jersey City; (2) the National Labor Relations Board; (3) the United States Chamber of Commerce; (4) the United States Steel Corporation.
33. The relations of the United States and the South American countries have been governed, for more than a century, by (1) the open-door policy; (2) the Nine Power Pact; (3) the Monroe Doctrine; (4) the Kellogg-Briand Pact.	38. In order to strengthen her position in Africa, Italy has recently (1) seized the French port of Jibuti; (2) established dictatorship in Ethiopia; (3) fortified the Suez Canal; (4) sent several thousand colonists to Libya.
34. The fact-finding commission which studied the problems of the American railroads recommended that (1) a 15 per cent wage reduction be put into effect; (2) the government take over the railroads; (3) the government lend money to the railroads; (4) the proposed 15 per cent wage reduction be not put into effect.	39. On top of all the other cruelty inflicted upon the Jews of Germany, Hitler ordered that (1) every Jew in Germany be placed in a concentration camp; (2) all Jews be deported; (3) the Jews of Germany pay a fine of \$400,000,000; (4) all Jews be executed within six months.
35. The balance of power has for centuries been one of the fundamental bases of the foreign policy of (1) Spain; (2) Great Britain; (3) France; (4) Germany.	40. The recent cherry tree controversy in Washington is closely connected with (1) American hostility toward Japan; (2) the Thomas Jefferson Memorial; (3) the new Washington airport; (4) the farm program.